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Systematic and Distributional Data on Leafrollers from the Graziano Bassi Expedition to Tropical Africa (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

J. Razowski

Abstract

Thirteen genera and 18 species from Tropical Africa are treated; one genera (*Restifera* Razowski, gen. n.) and seven species (*Epichoristodes rotundata* Razowski, sp. n., *Clepsis dichroma* Razowski, sp. n., *Clepsis punctata* Razowski, sp. n., *Diakonoffiana cidna* Razowski, sp. n., *Retisfera saetifera* Razowski, sp. n., *Syntozyga cerchnograpta* Razowski, sp. n., *Cosmetra brunnescens* Razowski, sp. n.) are described as new.
KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, systematic, distribution, Tropical Africa.

Datos sistemáticos y de distribución sobre tortrícidos de la expedición al África tropical de Graziano Bassi (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

Resumen

Son tratados trece géneros y 18 especies de África tropical; son descritos como nuevos un género (*Retisfera* Razowski, gen. n.) y siete especies (*Epichoristodes rotundata* Razowski, sp. n., *Clepsis dichroma* Razowski, sp. n., *Clepsis punctata* Razowski, sp. n., *Diakonoffiana cidna* Razowski, sp. n., *Retisfera saetifera* Razowski, sp. n., *Syntozyga cerchnograpta* Razowski, sp. n., *Cosmetra brunnescens* Razowski, sp. n.).
PALABRAS CLAVE: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, sistemática, distribución, África tropical.

Introduction

Professor Dr Graziano Bassi of Torino has provided valuable material from Tropical Africa and South America for identification. The latter material was already presented by me in the papers on Cochylini in which some new taxa (e.g. *Phalonidia bassii* Razowski, 1999) were described.

The studied specimens were collected in Cameroon, Congo, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Uganda, and Tanzania. Although Tortricidae from Kenya and Cameroon are among the best known (cf. BRADLEY 1965, RAZOWSKI *et al*., 2010) some taxa are worthy of publication. As happens usually some new genera and species are found. *Diakonoffiana* Koçak, 1981 previously known from the Australian and Oriental regions, is discovered in this region; however, the new species, *D. cidna* Razowski, sp. n., distinctly differs from all known species. *Syntozyga* Lower, 1901 discovered by AARVIK (2008) in Tanzania is now recorded from Cameroon. Occurrence data (RAZOWSKI, 2004) of *Aterpia* Guenée, 1845, *Cosmetra* Diakonoff, 1977 and *Xenosocia* Diakonoff, 1989 are confirmed and extended. Some species, such as *Choristoneura dinota* (Meyrick, 1918), *Lumaria afrotropica* Razowski, 2002 and *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* (Meyrick, 1913) known to have a wide distribution

are also found in the material studied. Three species from the present collection were already described by me (RAZOWSKI, 2002), all belonging to *Procrica* Diakonoff, 1960.

The collection (GB) is housed in the Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino, Italy. A few specimens have been kindly donated to the Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, PAS, Cracow, Poland.

SYSTEMATIC PART

TORTRICINAE

Choristoneura dinota (Meyrick, 1918)

Material examined: Several specimens from Cameroon (Mt Cameroon, Buea 1090 m, 40 km NE Yaounde, 9-XI-1986) and Sierra Leone (Bumbuna Province, 13-16-VI-1988, C. Mourglia).

Remarks: This species was described from Malawi and is recorded from Congo, Kenya, and Tanzania.

Lumaria afrotropica Razowski, 2002

Remarks: This species was described from Buea, NW Cameroon.

Procrica ochrata Razowski, 2002

Remarks: Known only from the type locality: Mt. Cameroon, Buea, Cameroon (GB coll.).

Procrica camerunica Razowski, 2002

Remarks: This species was described from Mt. Cameroon, Buea, Cameroon (GB coll.).

Procrica parva Razowski, 2002

Remarks: *P. camerunica* was described from Mt. Cameroon, Buea, Cameroon (GB coll.).

Epichoristodes rotundata Razowski, sp. n.

Holotype male: "Sped. G. Bassi Ott.-Nov. 1986, Cameroun, Dint. Efok 40 m NE Yaounde, 29-31 Octobre"; GS 13580. Paratype a similarly labelled male.

Description: Wing span 22 mm (in paratype 19 mm). Head brownish, frons creamer; thorax yellow-brown with browner marks. Forewing broadest submedially; costa strongly convex at base, slightly concave subapically; termen convex beneath middle. Ground colour pale brownish; strigulation and suffusions brown. Markings in shape of brown diffuse areas atrophying dorsally, representing basal blotch; median fascia and subapical blotch weak. Cilia brown, paler at tornus. Hindwing tawny yellow, mixed grey anally; cilia paler, mixed brownish on peripheries, lines indistinct.

Variation: Paratype ground colour yellow, reticulation, basal blotch, costal remnants of median fascia, and subapical blotch brown. Cilia brownish. Hind wing paler than in type.

Male genitalia (Figs 1, 2): Uncus rather slender basally, oval in remaining part, rounded apically; socius large, rounded terminally; gnathos simple; valva oval; sacculus simple, slender; basal parts of transtilla broad armed with group of posterior directed mesad spines; aedeagus rather broad, moderately long.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: *E. rotundata* is related to *E. rwankwia* Razowski, 2013 from N. Kivu Lake; *rotundata* may be distinguished chiefly by spines of transtilla situated on short, broad lateral lobes, directed medially.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the shape of the uncus; Latin: *rotundata* - rounded.

Epichoristodes pallens Razowski, 2013

Remarks: This species was described by RAZOWSKI (2013) from the Aberdares National Park, Kenia; one male was from the Bassi collection: Mt Cameroon (1870 m, 22-X-1986, G. Bassi).

Epichoristodes heterotropha Bradley, 1965

Material examined: One male from SW Cameroon (Mt Cameroon, 1870 m, first hut Buea side, 22-X-1986, G. Bassi).

Remarks: This species was described from a single male from Uganda (Ibanda, Ruwenzori Mts).

Clepsis stenophora (Bradley, 1965)

Material examined: Two males and two females from Kenya (Nakuru Lake, 1850 m, 27-XI-1984; Naro Moru, 1950 m, 10-VII-1991, leg. Casale and same label except for date (18-XI - 3-XII-1984, and collector: G. Bassi).

Remarks: BRADLEY (1965) illustrated the female paratype with short antrum and very small signum. The examined specimens (eg. from N Nakuru Lake, same date) seem conspecific with one another; male genitalia fit exactly the illustration of the holotype while the female is different. The description is as follows (Fig. 16): lateral parts of postostial sterigma broad, tapering terminally; cup-shaped part of sterigma weakly tapering proximally; sclerite of antrum slender; signum with long blade and large capitulum.

Clepsis dichroma **Razowski, sp. n.** (Figs 19, 20)

Holotype male: "17-XI-1984 / 3-XII-1984, E-Africa, Kenya, Nairobi Mt 1600"; GS 13558. Paratypes 8 males, 11 females labelled as above, 11 specimens similarly labelled but dated 10-VII-1984 and 6 examples from W Kenya, Naro Moru, 1950 m, 18-XI. - 3-XII-1984, leg. G. Bassi (one with GS 13475).

Description: Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax brownish grey. Forewing rather not expanding posteriorly; costa convex; termen somewhat oblique, weakly sinuate; costal fold to beyond 1/3. Ground colour brownish cream suffused and sprinkled brown with some black scales and costal strigulae at base. Markings brownish grey mixed black along edges: basal blotch atrophied, median fascia slender subcostally, atrophying at dorsum with proximal edge convex beneath middle; subapical blotch reaching apex of wing, subterminal marking weak spot at middle of termen. Cilia yellowish cream with brownish basal line. Hindwing cream brown, paler basally; cilia paler than wing base.

Variation: Paler specimens with ill-defined markings. Female wing span 18 mm; ground colour of forewing, darker than in male, more brown grey; subterminal fascia with three black-grey spots; median fascia partly diffuse.

Male genitalia (Figs 3, 4): Uncus uniformly broad from beyond base, rounded apically; socii reduced; arm of gnathos slender, terminal plate elongate; valva elongate-oval; sacculus slender, slightly convex; transtilla spined dorsally; aedeagus slender, tapering terminad.

Female genitalia (Fig. 17): Sterigma rounded medially, with slender lateral arms; sclerite of antrum very small; ductus bursae broadening proximally; signum with large capitulum and well developed, curved blade.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the coloration of the forewing; Greek: $\delta\iota$ (di) - twice, $\chi\eta\rho o\mu\alpha$ (chroma) - colour.

Clepsis punctata **Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 21)

Holotype male: "W Kenya, Naro Moru m. 1950, 18-XI / 3-XII-1984, leg. Bassi"; GS 13568. Paratype an identically labelled male.

Description: Wing span 12 mm. Head whitish cream, labial palpus mixed brownish in basal half; thorax greyish creamy. Forewing broadest medially; costa convex; termen hardly sinuate, fairly oblique. Ground colour brownish cream, tinged yellowish. Markings narrow with black parts: basal blotch as two postbasal spots, median fascia divided into costal and dorsal parts; subapical fascia also subdivided. Cilia paler than ground colour. Hindwing cream grey; cilia paler.

Variation: Forewing ground colour of paratype more cream than in holotype; remnants of markings larger, with some additional black dots.

Male genitalia (Figs 5, 6): Bifurcation of uncus moderately large; socius absent; valva elongate-oval; sacculus slender; lateral lobes of transtilla large, spined; aedeagus slender, distinctly expanding ventroposteriorly.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: *C. punctata* is closely related to Madagascan *C. episema* (Diakonoff, 1960) and South African *C. designata* (Meyrick, 1921) but *punctata* has shorter bifurcation of the uncus and ventro-terminal part of sacculus.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the coloration; Latin: *punctatus* - dotted.

Orilesa caminosa Razowski, 2013

One male from Cameroon (Est. Dint. Doume, 2-5-XI-1986).

Remarks: This species was described from the Belgian Congo (Eala, Mutsora). The female remains unknown.

OLETHREUTINAE

Nepheloploce nephelopyrga (Meyrick, 1938) (Fig. 22)

Material examined: One male from Cameroon (Mt. Cameroon, Buea 1090 m, XI-1986, G. Bassi).

Remarks: This species was described from the Belgian Congo.

Aterpia microchlamys (Diakonoff, 1983) (Fig. 23)

Material examined: Two males from SW Cameroon (Mt. Cameroon 1870 m, First Hut Buea side, 22-X-1986, G. Bassi).

Remarks: This species was described from Central Madagascar from a single male.

***Diakonoffiana cidna* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 24)

Holotype male: "Est. Dint. Doume, 2-5-Nov. M 612; sped. G. Bassi Ott.-Nov. 1986, Cameroun"; GS 13588. Paratype an identically labelled male.

Description: Wing span 13 mm. Head and thorax brownish. Forewing broad, slightly expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen slightly oblique and convex. Ground colour pale brown grey, traces of markings dark brown (dorsal part of basal blotch, median fascia and subterminal fascia). Hindwing brown, cilia paler, basal line brown. Variation: Ground colour of forewing of the paratype cream tinged brown-grey, suffusions brown, costal strigulae and markings darker: dorso-basal blotch accompany by a weaker costal suffusion, median fascia atrophying beneath middle, subterminal fascia oblique. Hindwing tuft of scales large, brownish and grey.

Male genitalia (Fig. 7): Tegumen rather short; uncus long, pointed terminally, slender basally, densely bristled in posterior half; socii absent; gnathos with transverse median sclerite; valva broad basally with large basal opening at posterior edge of which a rather weakly sclerotized, sparsely hairy lobe followed by densely spined lobe from middle of basal part of neck; sacculus convex with large posterior tuft of spines; cucullus large, tapering apically; aedeagus fairly broad, simple, with produced ventral termination.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: *D. cidna* is more closely related to Australian *D. tricolorana* (Meyrick, 1881) than to four Moluccan and New Guinea species described by DIAKONOFF (1973).

Etymology: The name refers to constricted median part of the valva; Latin: *cid*, from caedo - I am compressing.

Retisfera Razowski, gen. n.

Type-species: *Restifera saetifera* Razowski, sp. n.

Venation: In forewing all veins separate, R_4-R_5 approaching basally, the latter to termen, CuA2 opposite 2/3 distance between R_1 and R_2; corda and M reduced; in hindwing Rs-M_1 and M_3-CuA1 stalked to 1/3.

Male genitalia: Uncus short, well sclerotized; socii subtriangular, latero-posterior; gnathos incomplete; valva elongate; basal process rudimentary; sacculus long, simple, densely bristled; posterior edge of basal cavity well sclerotized forming a rib with medio-proximal convexity; neck of valva ill-defined; cucullus short; disc of valva densely spined; aedeagus small, weakly sclerotized dorsally.

Female unknown.

Distribution and biology: Moth was collected on Mount Cameroon at the altitude of 1090 m.

Diagnosis: In facies *R. saetifera* resembles Palaearctic *Aterpia anderreggana* Guenée, 1845 or South African *Eccopsis eoplecta* (Meyrick, 1925). Male genitalia of this genus are similar to *Aterpia* but *Retisfera* with lateral socii, rather simple gnathos, densely spined disc of the valva fused with long row of upper sacculus setae, and very short cucullus.

Etymology: The generic name is an anagram of the specific name of the type-species.

Retisfera setifera Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 25)

Holotype male: "Ott.-Nov. 1986 Cameroun, Mt Cameroun, Buea m. 1090, 22-24 Ott., G. Bassi"; GS 13597.

Description: Wing span 11 mm. Head pale brownish, frons and labial palpus whitish; thorax creamy spotted dark brown. Forewing weakly expanding posteriorly; costa slightly convex; termen oblique, weakly sinuate. Ground colour brownish cream densely strigulated brown, with some dorsal strigulae distinct. Median fascia reduced to costal spot; apical spot darkest; tornal area pale. Cilia pale brownish grey, creamer at tornus. Hindwing brownish grey, cilia paler, without lines.

Male genitalia (Fig. 8) as described for the genus.

Diagnosis: *Retisfera setifera* is the only representative of the genus externally similar to the above mentioned *anderreggana* and *eoplecta*; male genitalia resembling New Guinean *A. protosema* (Diakonoff, 1973).

Syntozyga cerchnograpta Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 26)

Holotype male: "Ott.-Nov.-1986, Cameroun, Mt Cameroun, Buea m. 1090, 22-24-Ott.; GS 13586". Paratype a similarly labelled male but from ca 40 km NE Yaounde, dated 29-31-X.

Description: Wing span ca 12 mm. Head yellowish cream, labial palpus mixed brown-grey; thorax cream tinged ochreous, marbled brown. Forewing hardly expanding posteriorly; termen weakly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour creamy hardly mixed ochreous grey, strigulated greyish brown. Markings slightly darker than strigulation, divided into numerous spots, costal part of median fascia is the darkest, black brown. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hind wing grey brown, cilia paler and creamer, basal line brownish grey.

Variation: Paratype with weaker basal blotch and better developed median fascia, which is dark brown costally.

Male genitalia (Fig. 9): Socius slender, latero-terminal; saccular part of valva broad, posterior part slender; spined and hairy; strong spine at base of the latter part; sacculus large, angulate with pencil of long hairs beyond a transverse fold at the angle; aedeagus slender, short, arched.

Diagnosis: *S. cerchnograpta* is closely related to *S. triangulana* Aarvik, 2008 from Tanzania but *cerchnograpta* differs from it in having large tuft of long angular scales of the sacculus and a dense group of spines in proximal part of the disc of the valva; besides *triangulifera* has a small thorn in postmedian part of the sacculus.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the facies of the moth; Greek: *κερχηνος* (kerchnos) - roughnes, *γραπτος* (graptos) - written.

Hystrichophora vittana Agassiz, 2011(Fig. 27)

Material examined: "Africa-Tanzania, Rungwa 4260 ft, 19-X-[19]65, leg. Dr. J. Szunyoghy; GS 1216. 2 males and one female: 2 from W. Kenya, Naro Moru 1950 m, 18-XI / 3-XII-1984, leg. G. Bassi.

Description: Wing span 30 mm. Head and thorax white, posterior half of tegula mixed brownish. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa straight; termen oblique, sinuate. Ground colour glossy snow white preserved as two radial fasciae: from middle of wing base to apex and along dorsum; remaining area brownish with some black dots; termen finely edged brown. Cilia white with brownish suffusions, chiefly beneath apex. Hindwing brownish, in basal area whitish; cilia cream scaled whitish and brownish.

Male genitalia (Figs 10-12): Uncus broad, bilobed; tegumen large; tuba analis membranous; vinculum short; valva small, broad with four caudal lobes; dorsal part of valva slender, long, bent; sacculus short, angulate; aedeagus large, curved.

Female genitalia (Fig. 18): Sterigma with short, rather weakly sclerotized proximal corners; antrum large, expanding posteriorly, well sclerotized in posterior half; ductus bursae broad except for posterior fourth before which ductus seminalis extends; signa two large blades and broad basal part.

Remarks: This species was described from Kenya. It shows slight genital differences thus the examined specimens are illustrated for a comparison.

Cosmetra podocarpivora Razowski & Brown, 2012 (Fig. 28)

Material examined: "W-Kenya, Naro Moru, m. 1950, 18-XI / 3-XII-1984, leg. Bassi"; GS 13594.

Description: Wing span 16 mm. Head brownish with indistinct ferruginous hue, labial palpus paler, brown distally, end of last joint white; thorax brownish. Forewing not expanding posteriorly; costa weakly bent; termen sinuate, oblique. Ground colour developed in shape of two white creamy blotches at dorsum and a darker triangle beyond mid-costa edged black-brown; ocellus cream, without spots. Otherwise brownish darker towards dorsum. Cilia brownish at tornus creamer, basal line brown. Hindwing brownish, paler basally, cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Fig. 13): Uncus short, heart-shaped; socius strong, sclerotic, broadest submedially, sharp terminally; valva fairly long; cucullus shorter than sacculus, convex caudally; aedeagus long; cornuti very long.

Cosmetra brunnescens Razowski, sp. n.

Holotype male: "Ott.-Nov. 1986, SW Cameroun; first hut Buea Side, 1870 m, 22-X-1986, lux, G. Bassi leg." GS 13583.

Description: Wing span 21 mm. Head and thorax dark brown. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa uniformly convex; apex elongate, sharp; termen concave beneath apex. Ground

colour brown; suffusions dark brown; markings atrophied, dark with brown traces of costal elements present. Cilia brownish. Hindwing brown tinged cinnamon, cilia creamer (worn) with brown basal line.

Male genitalia (Fig. 14): Uncus fairy long, well sclerotized, with broad terminal lobes; socius sclerotized, hairy terminally; valva proportionally short; cucullus longer than sacculus, weakly convex caudally; aedeagus and cornuti moderately long.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: In facies this species is much darker than *catabrosa*, and has strongly reduced markings. Uncus and cucullus of *brunnescens* are much longer than those of *catabrosa* and aedeagus is shorter.

Etymology: The specific name refers to brown coloration of the moth; Latin: *brunnescens* - becoming brown.

Xenosocia desipiens (Meyrick, 1918) (Fig. 29)

Material examined: One male from Tanzania; GS 2273.

Male genitalia (Fig. 15): Uncus broad to before middle, slender posteriorly; gnathos well sclerotized with two distinct posterior processes of which the lateroposterior is short and the proximal large, rounded apically; angle of sacculus weak; neck of valva long, slender posteriorly; cucullus short, subtriangular with rounded dorsal lobe and subtriangular ventral lobe; aedeagus short, simple.

Female unknown.

Remarks: This species was described from Transvaal, South Africa from a single male. It is certainly more widely distributed as now found in Tanzania. The genitalia slide of the holotype is old and the genitalia are not clearly seen in the phragment of the socii complex. Thus, the male genitalia are described and illustrated in this paper.

Thaumatotibia leucotreta (Meyrick, 1913)

Material examined: One male from Cameroon (Doume, 2-5-XI-1986, G. Bassi).

Remarks: This species is widely distributed in Tropical Africa: from Madagascar and South Africa to Gambia and St. Helena KOMAI 1999, and Cameroon.

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J. R.
Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals
Polish Academy of Sciences
Sławkowska, 17
PL-31-016 Kraków
POLONIA / *POLAND*
E-mail: Razowski@isez.pan.krakow.pl

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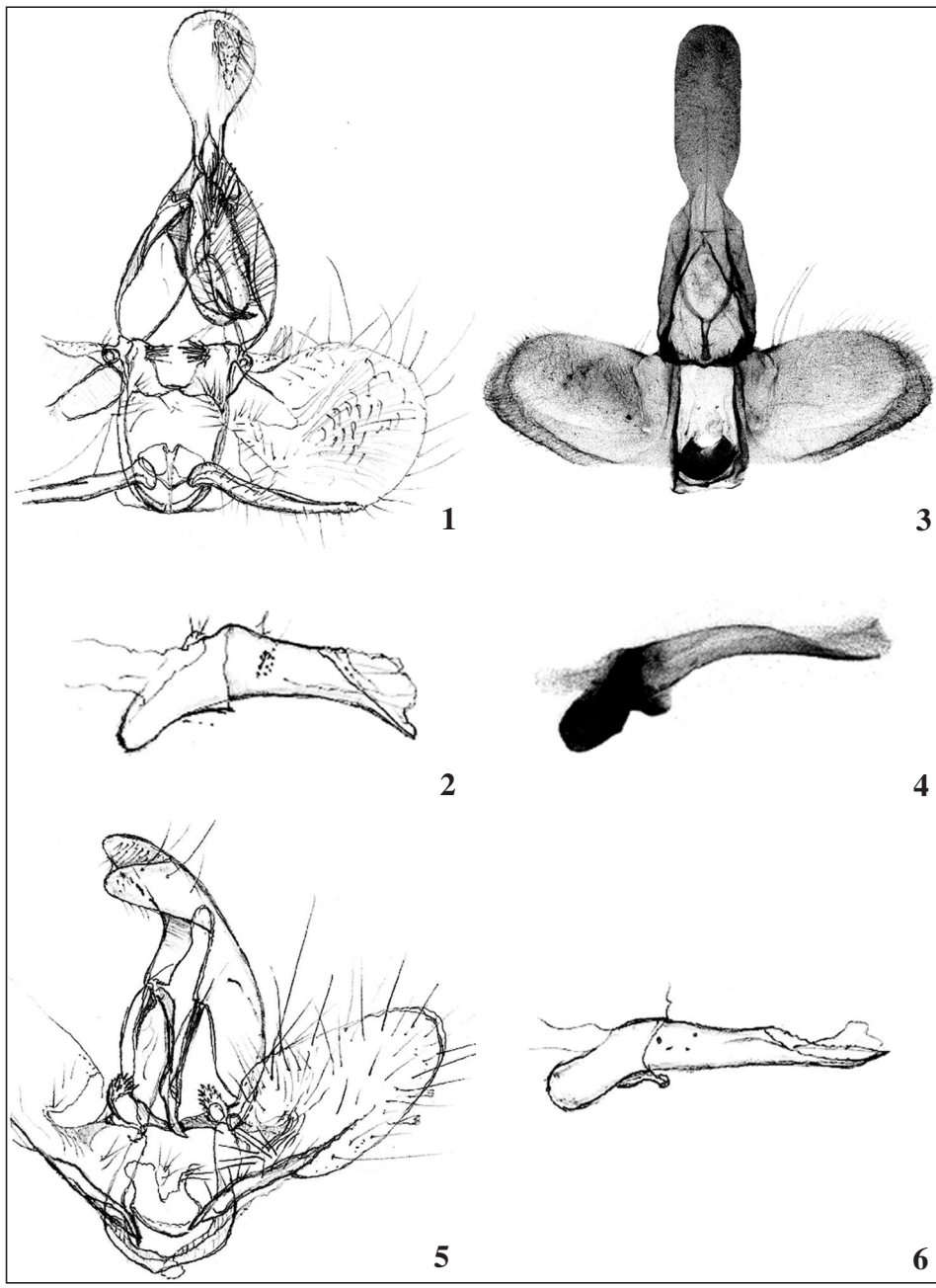
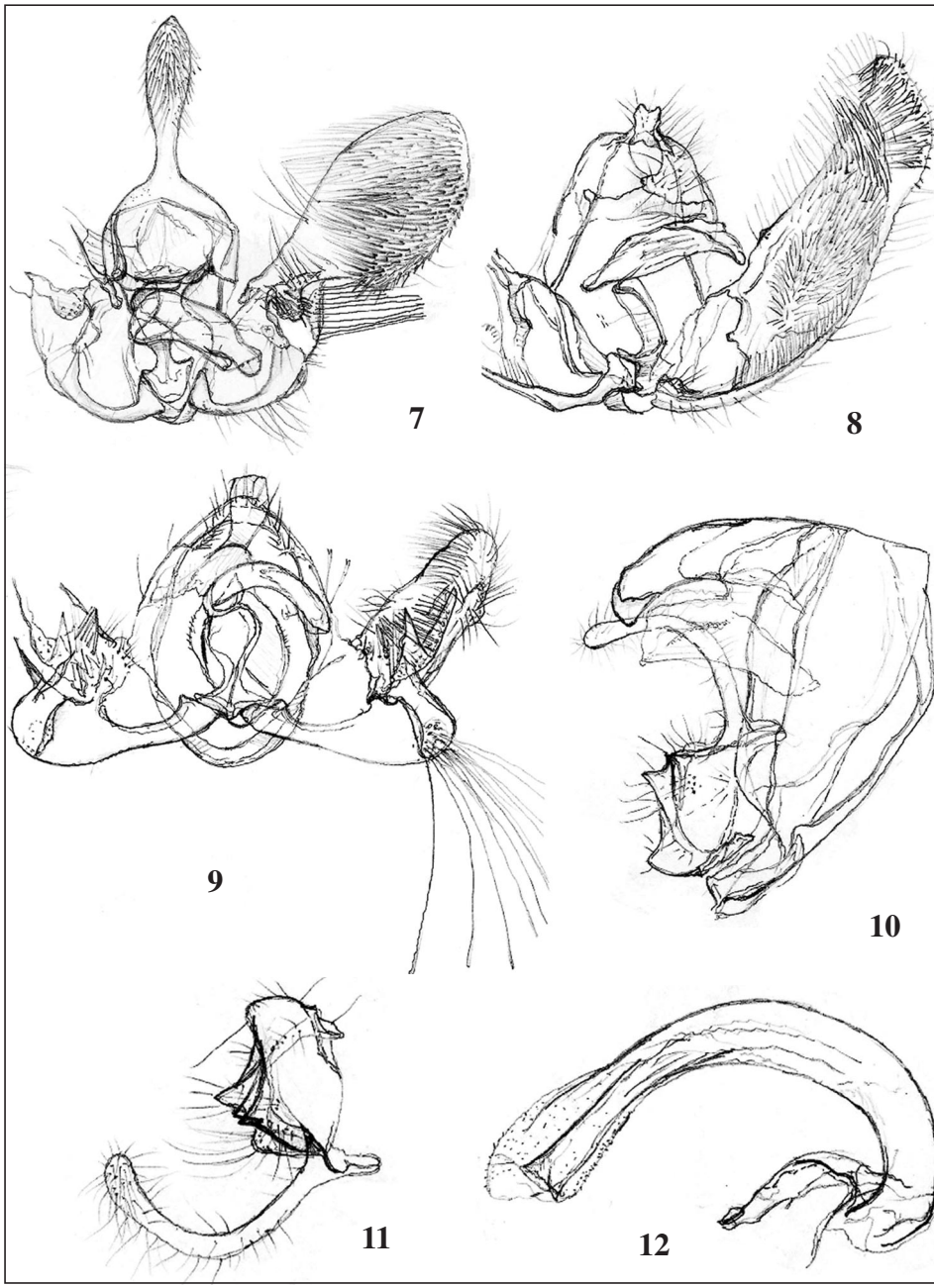
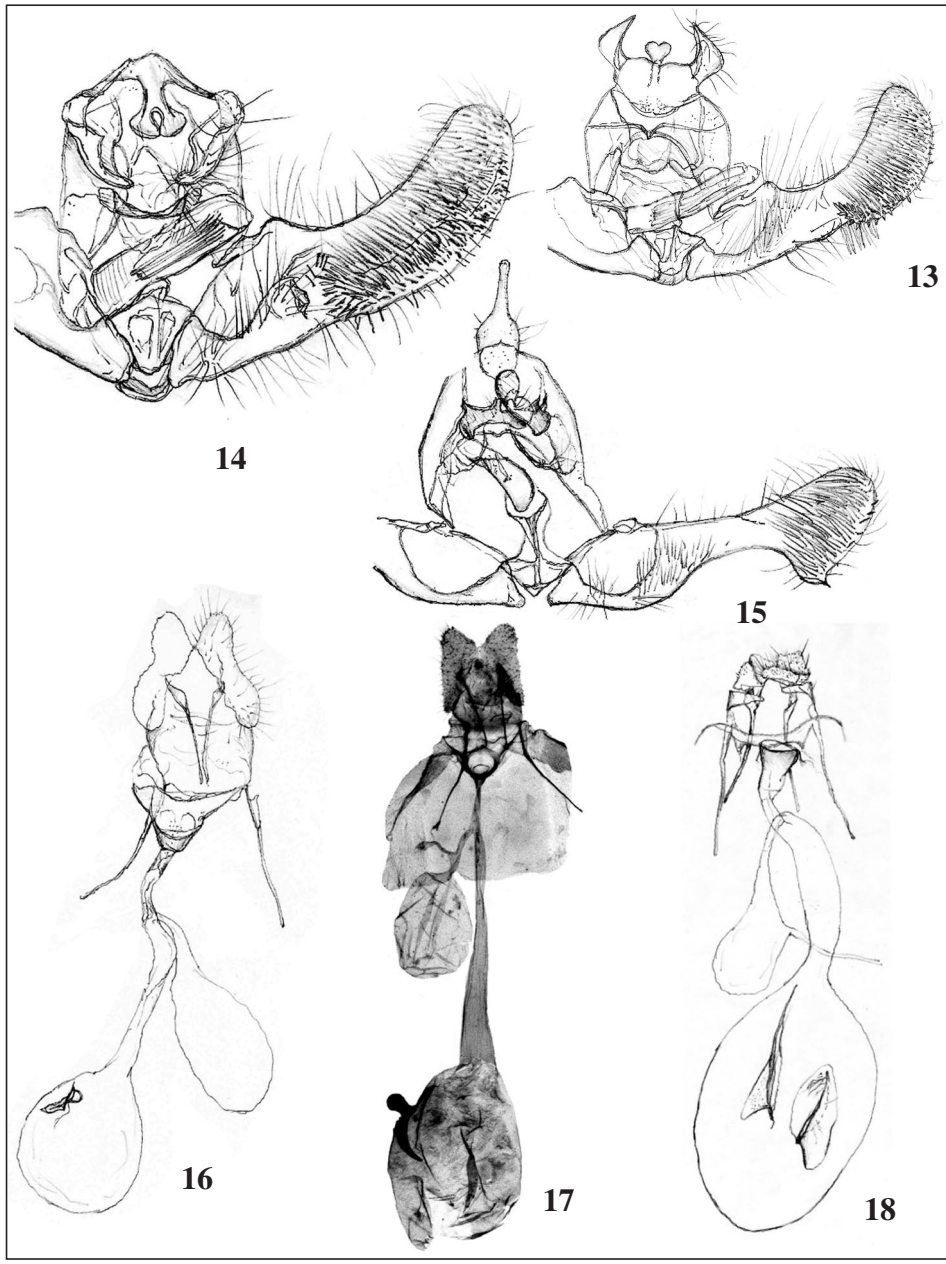


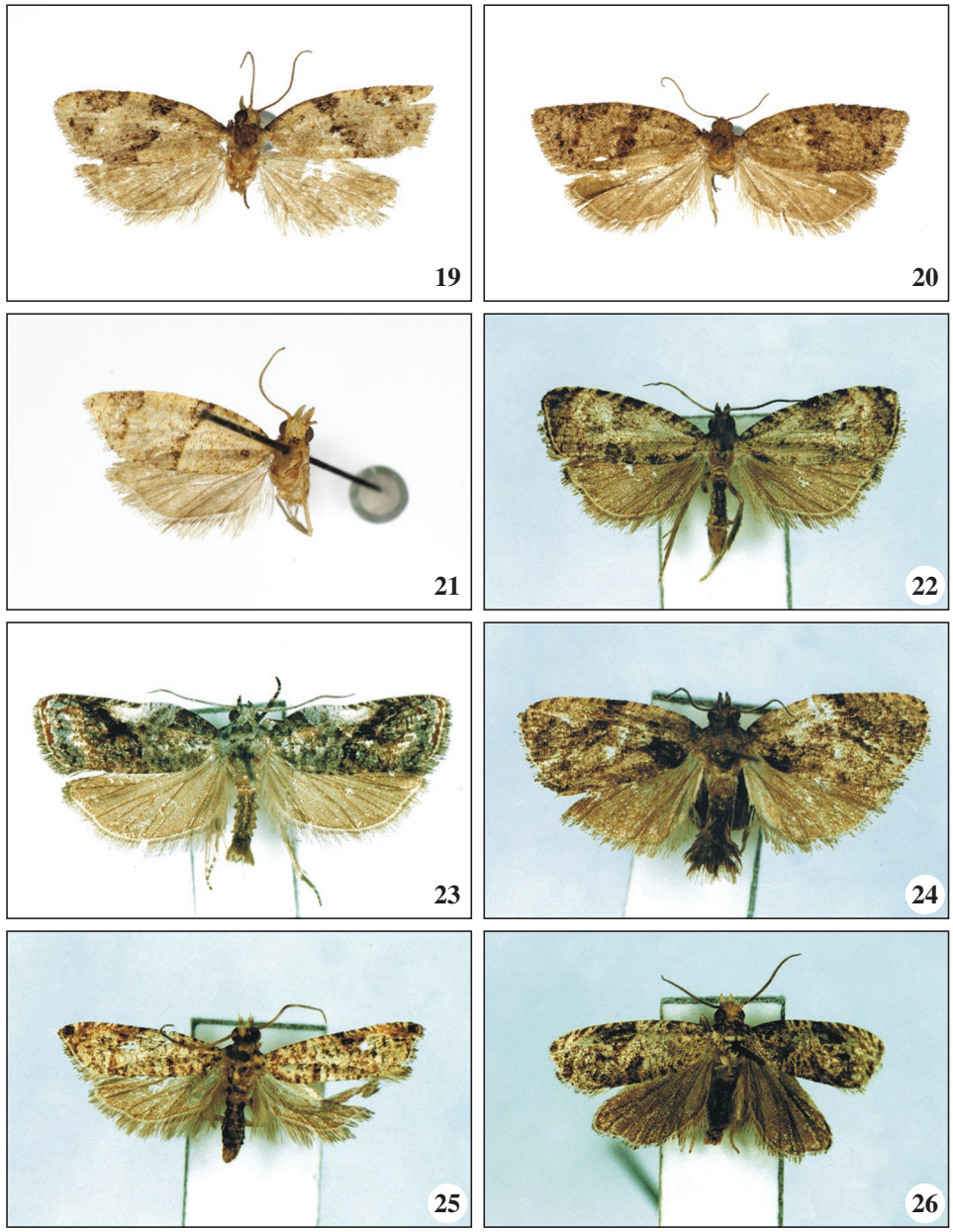
Figs 1-6.– Male genitalia. **1-2**. *Epichoristodes rotundata* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **3-4**. *Clepsis dichroma* Razowski, sp. n., paratype, GS 35007. **5-6**. *Clepsis punctata* Razowski, sp. n., holotype.



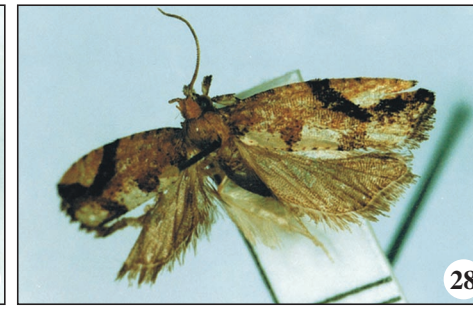
Figs 7-12.– Male genitalia. **7**. *Diakonoffiana cidna* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **8**. *Retisfera setifera* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **9**. *Syntozyga cerchnograpta* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **10-12**. *Hystrichophora vittata* Agassiz, Tanzania.



Figs 13-18.– Male and female genitalia. **13**. *Cosmetra podocarpivora* Razowski & Brown, Kenya. **14.** *Cosmetra brunnescens* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **15**. *Xenosocia desipiens* (Meyrick), Tanzania. **16**. *Clepsis stenophora* (Bradley), Nakuru Lake, Kenya. **17**. *Clepsis dichroma* Razowski, sp. n., paratype, GS 35008. **18**. *Hystrichopora vittana* Agassiz, Tanzania.



Figs 19-26.– Adults. **19**. *Clepsis dichroma* Razowski, sp. n., paratype, male. **20**. *Clepsis dichroma* Razowski, sp. n., paratype, female. **21**. *Clepsis punctata* Razowski, sp. n., paratype. **22**. *Nepheloploce nephelopyrga* (Meyrick), Mt. Cameroon. **23**. *Aterpia microchlamys* (Diakonoff), Mt. Cameroon. **24**. *Diakonoffiana cidna* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **25**. *Retisfera setifera* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **26**. *Syntozyga cerchnograpta* Razowski, sp. n., holotype.



Figs 27-29.– Adults. **27**. *Hystrichopora vittana* Agassiz, Tanzania. **28**. *Cosmetra podocarpivora* Razowski & Brown, Kenya. **29**. *Xenosocia desipiens* (Meyrick), Tanzania.

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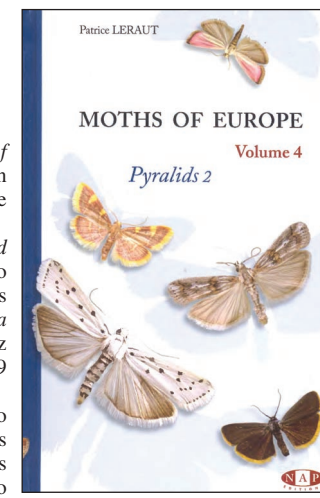

Tenemos en nuestras manos el cuarto volumen de esta serie *Moths of Europe*, que trata de la segunda parte de los Pyralioidea y los Pyralidae con cuatro subfamilias Pyralinae, Epipaschiinae, Galleriinae y Phycitinae, que constituiría el último volumen de la serie.

El formato del libro es similar al popular de Higgins & Riley *A Field Guide to the Butterflies of Britain and Europe*, pero en esta ocasión, está mucho más enriquecido al describirse un nuevo género (*Pempeliopteryx*), siete nuevas especies (*Salinaria maknassyiella, Oncocera flayi, Epischnia duchateneti, Pima aureliae, Euzophera gerini, Ancylosis olfae* y *Ancylosis bouhraouai*) y diez nuevas subespecies, así como estableciendo 44 nuevas combinaciones y 29 nuevas sinonimias.

Después de una introducción y generalidades, se pasa al grueso del trabajo donde se estudian las especies consideradas en el libro. A continuación nos encontramos con una parte muy ilustrativa, donde se indican los lugares más característicos y las especies más singulares que allí se pueden encontrar, como se pueden capturar, procedimientos de montaje y conservación, así como datos generales del estudio de las genitalias.

De cada especie considerada, se dan los datos morfológicos del macho y de la hembra, las posibles variaciones (donde se describen un gran número de formas), se comentan las especies próximas, la biología, datos de vuelo y unos comentarios adicionales, todo ello acompañado en muchas ocasiones de dibujos de las genitalias de los machos y de las hembras, así como de otros dibujos anatómicos que facilitan su identificación y de un mapa marcando en negro, la zona de distribución.

Todos los adultos están fotografiados a lo largo de 69 planchas a todo color, que muestran todas las especies consideradas que se encuentran en Europa y en el norte de África, incluidas las de un elevado número de material tipo.

No podemos terminar estas líneas, sin felicitar al autor, nuestro estimado colega Patrice Leraut (conocido por sus aportaciones lepidopterológicas principalmente en el campo de los Pyraloidea) por un trabajo bien ejecutado y fruto del cual, se han clarificado y sacado a la luz muchos problemas sistemáticos y taxonómicos. Igualmente felicitamos a la Editorial, por un trabajo bien realizado y la acertada idea de presentar el libro en dos idiomas en inglés y en francés, lo que sin duda le dará una mayor difusión, por lo que lo recomendamos abiertamente a todos los interesados en el mundo de los Pyraloidea, considerando que no debería de faltar en ninguna biblioteca especializada o general. El precio de este libro es de 80 euros y los interesados deben dirigirse a:

N. A. P. Editions
3 chemin des Hauts Graviers
F-91370 Verrières le Buisson
FRANCIA / *FRANCE*
E-mail: napedit@wanadoo.fr

A. Vives Moreno
E-mail: avives@eresmas.net